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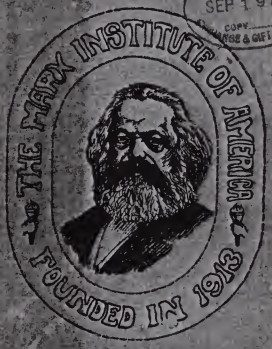
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Moscow, June 27th, 1922.

To the

National Executive Committees of the [illegible] Parties.

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Dear Comrades,

In agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communintern the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International decided to launch an energetic campaign of the youth for the united front of the proletariat. For this purpose it decided to convoke a

World Congress of Juvenile Labour.

In order to prepare the proletarian youth for our campaign, it is of utmost importance that the Communist Parties with their press support us in the most extensive manner. This is especially necessary because the whole action is closely connected with the united front policy of the Communtern in the next future.

We have already informed the National Executives of our Leagues that the editors of the Party organs will support us. With consideration to the immense significance of this forthcoming action and its effect on the social pacifists and Democrats, we ask you, the National Executive Committees of the Communist Parties, to instruct the editors of your organs to grant sufficient space to the publications of the National Leagues as well as to the international publications.

With Communist greeting.

The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

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APPEAL TO THE COMINTERN

on the last Comintern Address and the expulsion and removals now taking place in the Party.

Statement by the delegation chosen by the Sixth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America to present the views of the Party Convention to the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Submitted by Benj. Gitlow, Jay Lovestone, William Miller, Tom Myerscough, Edward Welsh, Wm. J. White, Bertram D. Wolfe.

On May 14, 1929, the delegation to the Comintern, elected by the Sixth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America, submitted the following declaration to the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

TO THE AMERICAN COMMISSION:

Dear Comrades:

I.

The American Party under its present leadership has an unquestionable record of unbroken loyalty and devotion to the Communist International. When we were a minority, we conducted an equally vigorous struggle for the Communist International and against all its hidden and open enemies within the Party.

It is the present leadership of the Party which has worked unceasingly since the very inception of our Party, ten years ago, to eliminate the prestige of the Comintern not alone among the Party masses but also in the ranks of the proletariat in general. It is the present leadership of the Party which has, in the face of the bitterest resistance from the Opposition led by Comrades Foster and Bittelman, fought and driven out such notorious enemies of the Communist International as Lore, Salutsky, Sulkhanen, Askeli, Eastman and Cannon.

This attitude and policy of unswerving loyalty to the Comintern have been and will continue to be for us basic and axiomatic.

To us basalts to the Comintern has never been merely a matter of formal discipline or fractional expediency. Our attitude to the Comintern takes sole root in our first Leninist conviction that the Communist International represents the collective, centralized Communist will, based on the experiences, capacities and composite qualities of what is best in all sections, in the various Parties. The Communist International is the world Communist Party, with every one of its sections an organic part.

II.

Even the new draft resolution recognizes that the Sixth National Convention of our Party "was composed of the best proletarian elements of the American Communist Party, who upheld the line of the Communist International."

It is in the express authority of this conviction that we speak here in the name of the overwhelming majority of the membership, in the name of the best and most experienced Communist forces, in the name of the most tried party cadres in the United States. *The actual delegates of this convention representing the will and desires of this organization, takes this occasion again to declare truthfully that we unreservedly support the line of the E.C. World Congress of the Comintern and the Open Letter of the E.C.C.I. to our National Convention.*

We regard its influence among the native workers. The farmer- and farmer worker- alliance, the miners' strike, the textile workers' strike in New Bedford and Fall River and the silk strike in Paterson—such is the series of battles in which the Workers (Communist) Party of America has for the first time appeared in the role of a Party of political action capable of linking up the economic struggle of the proletariat with its political aims. It is, therefore for the organization of new unions which the Party had to carry on under circumstances of fierce terrorism on the part of the State apparatus, the methods basis of powerful trusts, the yellow American Federation of Labor and the most stubborn resistance of the Socialist Party, to one of the best pages in the history of the work of the Party during the last year.

"However, the Party is now just making its first step on the new path. It is now just on the threshold between the old and the new. It has not yet passed the turning point. It has not yet done battle to shift its base from the immigrants to the native American element employed in the basic industries. It has done still less in relation to the millions of the Negro proletariat."

Nothing has happened since the Sixth World Congress, nothing have we learned since the Comintern received the I.K.K.I's Open Letter to warrant any fundamental change in the estimate of our Party, its achievements and its leadership. Quite the contrary. Since the Sixth National Convention our Party has only further proven that the Sixth World Congress was correct in its line toward us—the campaign led by our Party in the Southern textile struggles, the mass May Day street demonstrations, the great trade-union work in proletarianizing our Party leadership, the substantial gains made in the establishment of factory nuclei and shop papers.

IV.

There are valid reasons for our being unable to accept this new draft letter, to assume responsibility before the Party membership for the execution of this letter, to endorse the insoluble, irreparable damage that the line of this new draft letter is bound to bring to our Party.

1. It will serve only to intensify and perpetuate the most destructive factionalism by giving the opposition a platform against the Central Committee and the Party membership. This was already borne out in Comrade Foster's estimate of the new draft letter at the last session of the commission.

2. It will tend to undermine very seriously before the non-Party proletarian masses, the prestige and influence of the Comintern and the Party, which it has

3. Comrade Foster was politically responsible for the reconstruction of the Opposition Bloc because without his consent and participation the formation of the Bloc would have been impossible. He consented and participated in the formation of the Bloc, although, according to his own statement in the Secretariat in the presence of the ECCI representatives, he has always disagreed with the Bloc on:

1. The estimation of the Central Committee as right; 2. On the reservations to the Comintern decisions; 3. on the question of reformism. This means that Comrade Foster used and headed the Opposition Bloc for struggle against the Central Committee on a platform with which he disagreed. He used the very points of the Opposition Bloc and Cannon's platform with which he disagreed as a basis for this factional assault against the Central Committee. Therefore, his disagreement with the Opposition Bloc cannot be taken as a sign of Foster's sever factionalism, but must rather be taken as a proof of his greater unprincipledness. The decision should clearly point this out.

4. Related of its platform by decisions of the highest authority of our World Party, the World Congress, the Opposition refused to accept these decisions, retained its repudiated platform and continued its condemned factional fight in open defiance of the Communist International. The decision should point this out.

5. Aside from its defiance of the decision of the Sixth World Congress, the Opposition used for mobilization in its factional struggle, an alleged encouragement for such a struggle by Comrade Stalin. The decision should repudiate and condemn this.

The present project of a decision is built around a most severe and to the main unwarranted outbreak of the Central Committee for errors committed by it in meeting the factional onslaught of the Opposition Bloc. But the deliberate defiance of the Sixth World Congress decisions by the Opposition which has been primarily responsible for the fight, is not even mentioned. The Opposition Bloc is not taken to task for its persistent refusal to live up to the fundamental tenet of a Communist Party: unconditional subordination of the minority to the majority. But the Central Committee is taken to task most severely for errors committed in dealing with this unsubordinate minority.

The line of the forthcoming American resolution of the ECCI should consist of:

roots or influence in the Party or among the working masses.

VI.

Were we to adopt any other attitude to the new draft letter, were we to pursue any other course, the Party membership would rightfully and sternly repudiate such action.

We cannot convince the membership that the Party leadership is blind to more than the Comintern has repeatedly endorsed—a leadership which had led the Party in numerous mass struggles—has suddenly (since March 1, 1929), become corrupt, unprincipled, right opportunist, rotten diplomats, reformist, and petty-bourgeois politicians.

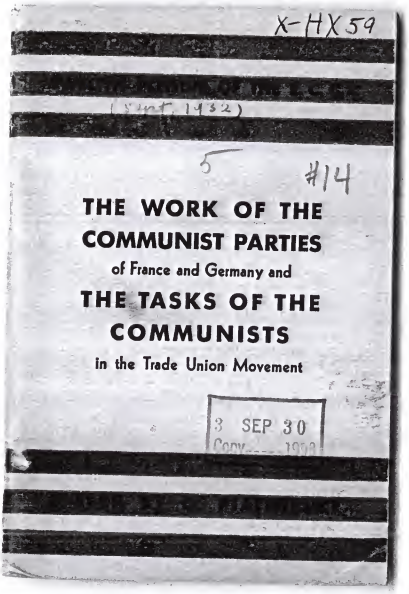
Our acceptance of this draft letter would only promote demoralization, disheartenin and chaos in the Party. This is the only logical outcome of the line of *the draft-letter which puts forward as the standard bearers of the Comintern in the U. S., precisely those comrades from whose factional ranks bore came the worst incurable right wingers, the renegades and enemies of the Comintern in America*; whose ranks consist of all those who have opposed, fought and sabotaged every Comintern decision for every Party in date—WHO SEE IN THIS DRAFT LETTER THE COMPLETE JUSTIFICATION OF THEIR STRUGGLES AGAINST ALL THE PROGRESSIVE DECISIONS OF THE COMINTERN; in which whose ranks are found the most discredited elements that haven't the slightest standing in the Party ranks or the least influence among the non-Party proletarian masses—careerist elements that shift their position whenever they see opportunities for personal advancement.

VII.

We have made every effort to convince the American Commission that what is needed is a calm, careful consideration of the serious difficulties and problems confronting our Party, with a view of arriving at an understanding in Moscow among all Comintern comrades for utilizing all forces for the Party. So far we have failed in our efforts.

We stand ready and are anxious to make every effort to achieve these ends—to secure Party unity, to wipe out factionalism and cancerous to shorten the fight against the right danger, to build a powerful, organic section of the Comintern in the U. S. equal to the tremendous historical tasks that confront a Communist Party in the country of the dominant imperialism.

We ask that letter is accepted by us would make it absolutely impossible for us to endorse or declare ourselves in


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(Sept. 1932)

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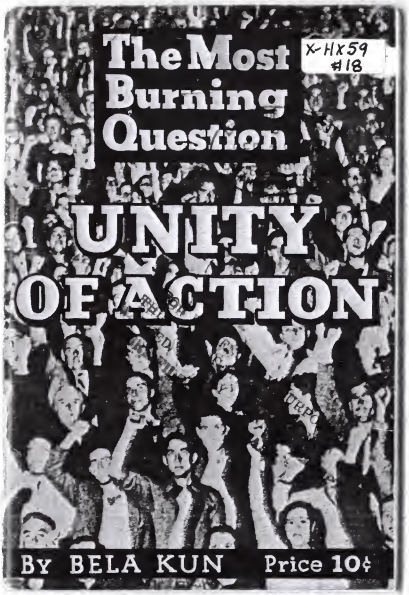
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AUGUST FIRST AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR AND FASCISM

Outline Material for Party Speakers and Press

I. What Is the Significance of August First?

FIVE years ago August First was set aside by the Communist International as a day of strikes and mighty mass demonstrations in every country in the world against imperialist war. In these five years it has become International Fighting Day, the approach of which strikes fear into the hearts of the war-mongers. It is feared because August First registers, every year, greater mobilization of forces for the revolutionary struggle against imperialist war and against capitalism.

II. What Is the Special Significance of August First of This Year?

This year, the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the last World War, finds the capitalist world moving into another World War, at an ever increasing speed. It is imperative that all Communist Parties exert all their efforts to make this August First the most impressive demonstration of unyielding struggle against imperialist war that the world has ever seen.

Never since this so-called Armistice has the world been so close to the brink of a second World War. All of the mechanisms set up by the bourgeoisie pretending demagogically to be an apparatus for peace, have not only been exposed as a fiasco insofar as promotion of peace is concerned, but have proved the correctness of the Communist International's characterization that they were devised as an apparatus in the hands of the imperialist Powers for hastening a new war. This is proved incontestably by the breakdown of the various disarmament conferences, by the war in China and Latin-America and, by the furious race in armaments. But a few days ago, the bourgeois press announced that the United States Government is ordering 80 new bombers and is increasing the power of the Navy at full speed.

It requires but a new pretext, a new Sarajevo, to inflame the present conflicts into a new world conflagration.

III. Why We Must Concentrate Our Anti-War Activity in the Decisive Industries

(a) Need of exposing character of war industries to the workers.

(b) Need to convince the workers that the New Deal is an imperialist war preparation measure.

Our campaign against war can and must be speeded up. The August First preparation and the carrying through of mass demonstrations and strikes wherever possible can be effectively utilized to raise to a higher level our basic task of becoming a powerful influence in the decisive industries of the United States, a real mass Party. At the same time the more firmly rooted in industry our Party becomes, the more effective will be our campaign against imperialist war.

Preparation for August First this year must result in a definite departure from the past and our main work must be

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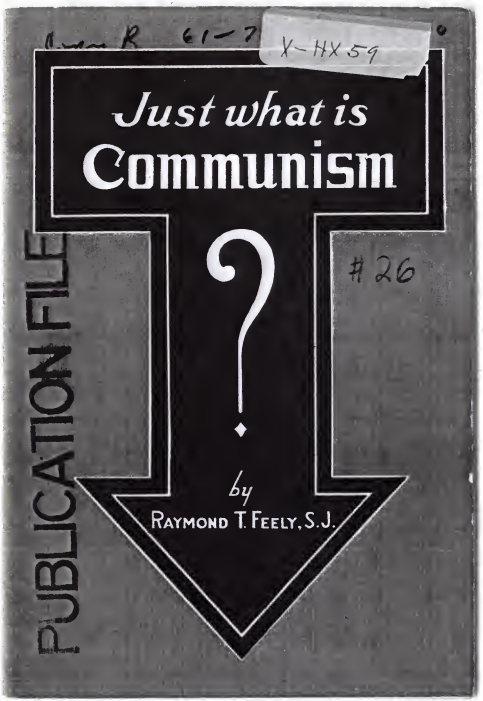
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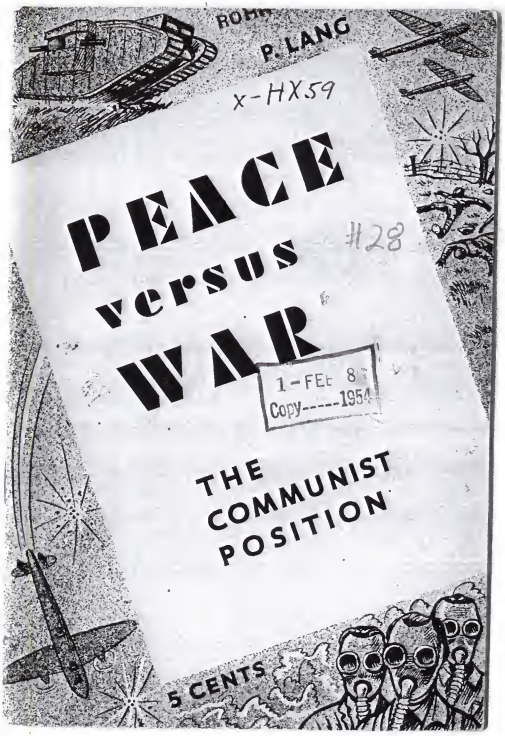
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Comradely yours,

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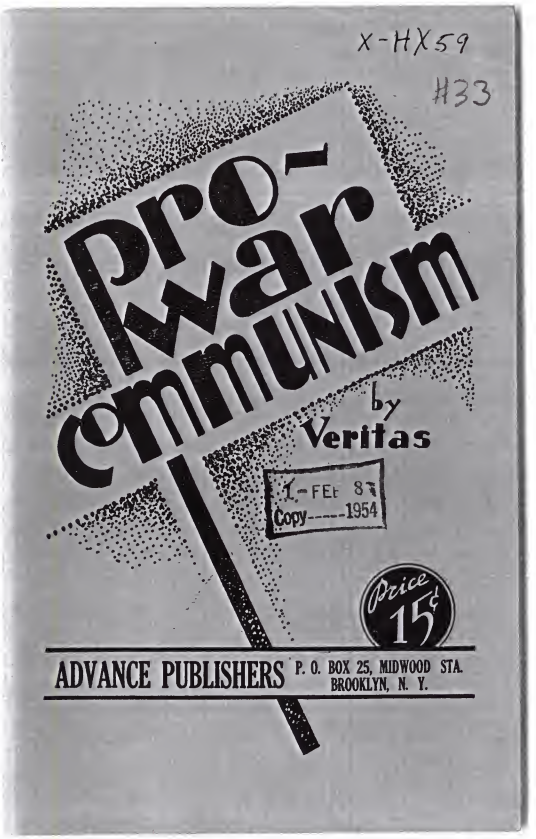
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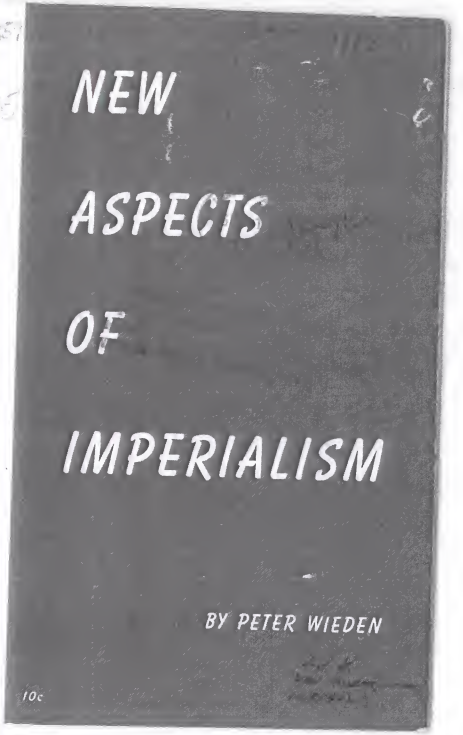
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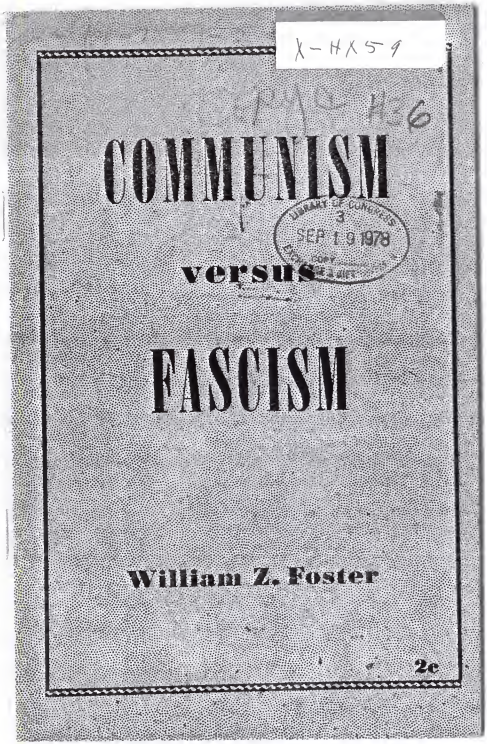
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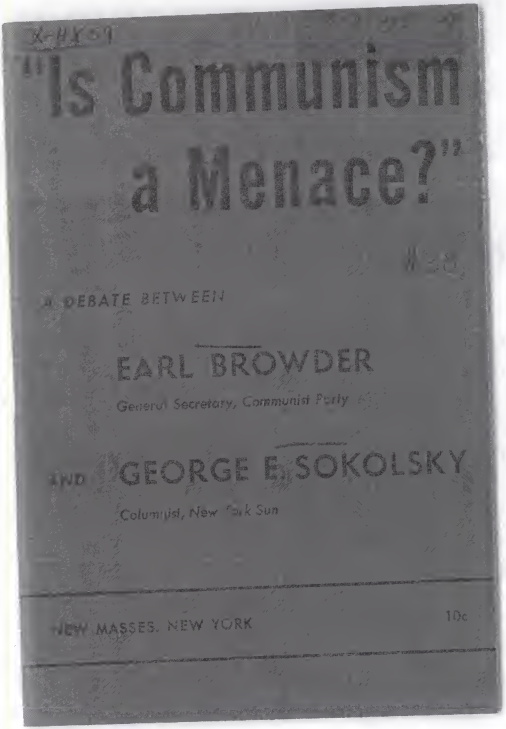


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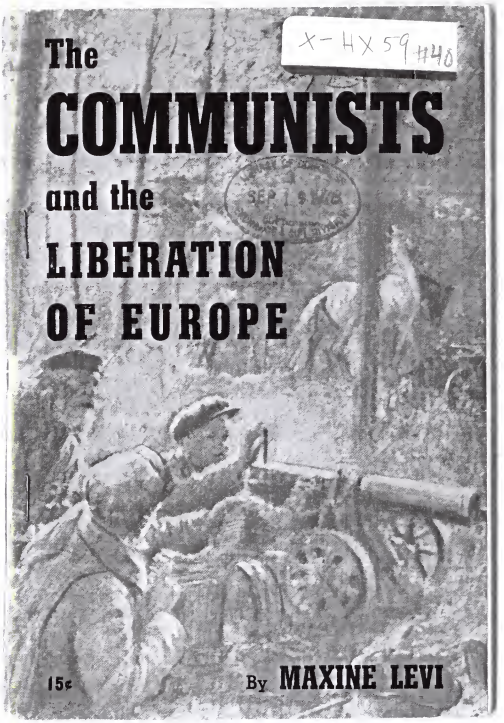
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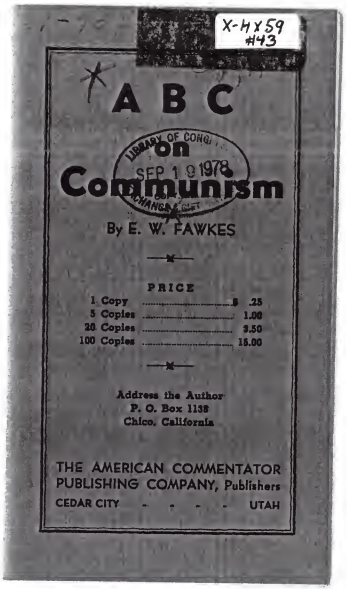
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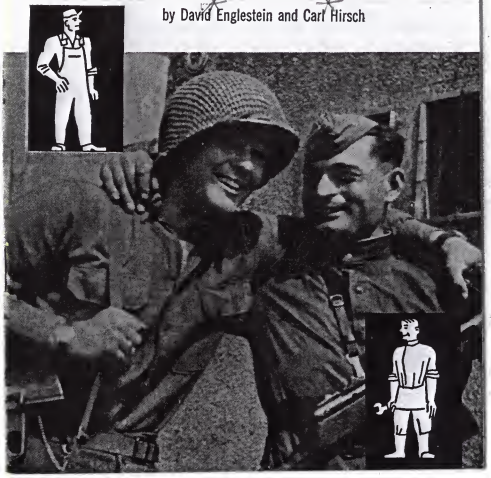

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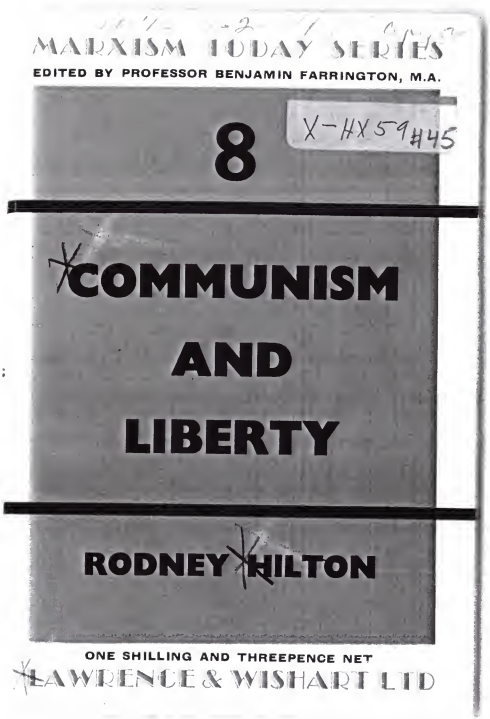
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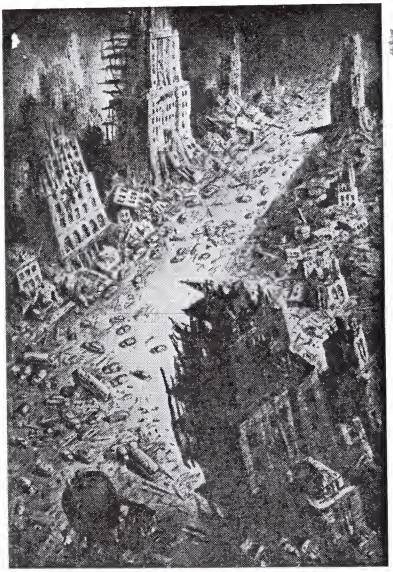



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A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IN PRACTICE

An extract of an address delivered at the invitation of Sydney University Liberal Club at Sydney University on the 21st July, 1952

by

JOHN KARDOSS

Authorised and published by the Executive, Sydney University Liberal Club, University of Sydney

X-HX54 #98 10-1-53 - 2-26-54

What Is A Communist?

"The word "Communist" is a significant term in the mid-20th century world. What does it mean to the average person?

Recently Vernon Gilbertson, Route 1, Cottage Grove, submitted the following question to The Capital Times' "Question of the Day" column:

"What is your opinion, is a Communist?"

In an effort to learn how the "man on the street" would answer Gilbertson's question, The Capital Times assigned Reporter John Hunter and Staff Photographer James Roy Miller to interview and photograph 100 persons.

One hundred answers are reprinted on this page.

In all, 241 persons were interviewed before the 100-person quota was filled. Many refused outright to discuss the subject. Ninety-seven persons said they could not define the term, and refrained to be quoted.

Several of those who gave permission to be quoted and allowed their pictures to be taken, said they too could not define the term. Their answers are included with the others.

After you have read the 100 definitions, you may be able to decide what a Communist is, and then, again, you may not.

Question of The Day

The Capital Times will pay $2 for each question submitted and used in "Question of the Day." Winner of $2 for the question used today is Vernon Gilbertson, Route 1, Cottage Grove.



Vernon Gilbertson
(He Asked the Question)



Schmandt Woodrum

Mrs. Donald Woodrum, 3416 Riverdale St., Dyrbin—I'd say it was people who want everything belong to the government. In my opinion a Communist is a person who does not subscribe, or doesn't want anyone else to have anything.



Mrs. Cleo Dollins, 322 N. 7th St., Sunnyville—I don't know much about it. I really don't know what a Communist is. I think they should throw them out of the White House.



John Schmandt, 101 Franklin St., Madison—I don't know what a Communist is. I am an American citizen, I never saw one.



Young Martin

Alice Martin, 140 N. Franklin St., University student—A Communist is one who wants a government where there is no chance for competition—one where the government is on an equal basis.

Mrs. Ida Young, 140 N. Carroll St., University student—I don't know who thinks a Communist is any different thinker. I really don't know myself.



Levin Pirtle

Levin Pirtle, 710 Gale St., University student—I don't think any definition can cover the word "Communist." The term is so loosely applied. I don't think the question is valid.

Al Schwartz, 209 N. Henry St., University student—In real terms a Communist is an idealist who believes in Utopia. It is hard to answer explicitly. We all believe in Utopia.



Levin Lewis

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Wyse Kreyes

Merlin Kreyes, 440 W. Wilson St., stenographer — I think a Communist is anyone that begins to try to influence people to his way of thinking even though he thinks he is wrong.

Wyse Kreyes, 105 North St., state employe—A follower of the Communist line both in acting and in spirit.



Nakrdak Woolet

Charles A. Woolet, 4325 Mineral Pt. Rd., architect — In my opinion when a man says "what's yours is mine and what's mine is yours" he is a Communist.

Nardak Wyss, 440 W. Wilson St., stenographer — I cannot put my opinion in words. To me a Communist is a traitor to this country.



Murray Cohrs

Lois Cohrs, Rural Valley, Pa., school teacher—I could not give a clear definition. They all have been very loosely.

William Blackman, 1109 Emerald St., student — It is a name McCarthy uses to smear his enemies with.



Blackman Nader

George Nader, 225 S. Brooks St., postal worker — Anybody who is trying to overthrow the government in one way or another and who does not believe in what we are fighting for.

Dr. McKinley Gifford, Wisconsin Avenue—In my mind it is a



Blacklock Buchanan

Dorothy Buchanan, East Rivers high school student — A Communist is a person who wants war.

John Jones, Randolph, Wis., Fullerton, College student — A Communist is a person who wants to force his principles on someone else whether they want them or not.



Jones Scott

Burton Scott, Randolph, Wis., Platteville College student — A Communist is anyone who believes in Stalin's principles.

Claude D. Scott, Randolph, Wis., Platteville College student — I think it is the one who fails to love everything his government says under the Communistic principles.



McCormick Koerth

Rolland Koerth, San Prairie, assistant cashier—A Communist is a person connected with Russia or China, and is such or has referred to as a Patriot.

Mrs. Alice Koerth, San Prairie, registered nurse — A Communist is one who believes that the state should govern.



Bolz Carlson

What Webster Says—

...ship of goods, and the regulation of the production and distribution of commodities. (Dodge-Sels'an), n. [F. communalisme. See COMMON.] 1. A system of social organization in which goods are held in common,—the opposite of the principle of private property.

2. Communism. [Obs.]

3. Any theory or system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production; a common approach to equal distribution of the products of industry. [2] The doctrine of the Soviet Communist party; specifically, the third of these definitions. The scientific word for less conscious to the first acting, and sometimes alternates between the first and second. Often modern writers use the term indiscriminately in these two senses.

4. Obs. Communion.

5. [cf. Sp. comunero.] The principles and theories of the Communist party. Soviet Russia.

com'mu-nist (kom'ū-nist), n. [F. communiste.] 1. One who believes in communism; specifically, a member of the Communist party (which see) in any country, esp. Soviet Russia.

Syn. — See SOCIALIST.

GREEN
THE CAPITAL TIMES

MADISON, WIS., THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1953

Western countries are people who do not know that there are servants of the Communist system of the Kremlin.



Goodman Rupp

Mary Rupp, Merrionville, Wis., office worker — Anybody that stands for things that decrease our life.

W. Sgt. Bob Murray, 227 E. Washington Ave., Army Recruiting Office — A Communist frem my dealing with them ever be learn isn't even human. They have a primitive ideology. They let the symbolists do their fighting.



Murray Cohrs

Lois Cohrs, Rural Valley, Pa., school teacher—I could not give a clear definition. They all have been very loosely.

William Blackman, 1109 Emerald St., student — It is a name McCarthy uses to smear his enemies with.



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George Nader, 225 S. Brooks St., postal worker — Anybody who is trying to overthrow the government in one way or another and who does not believe in what we are fighting for.

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Mrs. Alice Koerth, San Prairie, registered nurse — A Communist is one who believes that the state should govern.



Bolz Carlson



Sabes Christenson

Mrs. Walter Christenson, 218 N. 18th St., Sheboygan—A Communist is not a good American; that would be my definition of one.

Clyde E. Stevens, 3206 S. Park St., hospital attendant — In my opinion a Communist is one who does not believe in equal rights as we do. They are working against us.



C. E. Stevens Mrs. Stevens

Mrs. Clyde Stevens, 3206 S. Park St., hospital attendant—A Communist is a person who wants everything their own way and is an enemy of ours.

Arthur Holmquist, Camp Douglas, farmer — I think they are dictators. They don't believe much in religion and they believe the government should run the people instead of the people running the government.



Fitzgerald Turner

Glenn Turner, Route 1, Middleton—A Communist is a Socialist in a hell of a hurry. Not only in a hurry, but Russian Communists are doing things Marx never dreamed of.

Donald Woodrum, 28 W. Wilson St., hotel manager—A Communist is a person who believes that everyone will be taken care of as far as having the basic needs of life with complete government control, regardless of whether they believe it will work out or not.



Hackrud Wood

Delbert Wood, Route 1, Red Prairie, chemical supply firm owner—A Communist is a person who believes in a political form of government which will conform to the Soviet Union and practices the factions of the population through the use of force.

Norbert Broderick, 309 Terr



X-HX59 #49

What Is A Communist?

THE word "Communist" is a significant term in the mid-20th century world. What does it mean to the average person?

Recently Vernon Gilbertson, Route 2, Cottage Grove, submitted the following question to The Capital Times Green, "Question of the Day" column:

"What is your opinion, in a sentence or two, of a Communist?"

In an effort to shed some new light on the question, Gilbertson's question, The Capital Times assigned Reporter John Hunter and Staff Photographer Jack Ray Miller to interview and photograph 100 persons.

One hundred answers are reprinted on this page.

In all, 241 persons were interviewed before the 100-person quota was filled. Many refused outright to discuss the subject. Ninety-seven persons said they could not define the term, and refused to be quoted.

Several of those who gave permission to be quoted and allowed their pictures to be taken, said they too could not define the term. These persons are included with the 97.

After you have read the 100 definitions, you may be able to decide what a Communist is, and what, actually, you may not.



Vernon Gilbertson (He Asked the Question)

The Capital Times will pay $2 for each question submitted and used in "Question of the Day." Winner of $2 for the question used today is Vernon Gilbert-son, Route 2, Cottage Grove.



John Schmeidl, 316 Franklin St., laborer—I don't know what a Communist is. I am an American citizen. I never saw one.



Schmeidl Woodrum

Mrs. Donald Woodrum, 3126 Sherman Ave.—I say it was people who want everything to belong to the government. In my opinion a Communist is a person who owns not anything, and doesn't want anyone else to have anything.

Mrs. Clem Dallas, 621 N. 7th St., Janesville—I don't know much about it. I really don't know what a Communist is. I think they should throw them out of the White House.



Young Martin

Alice Martin, 140 N. Franklin St., University student—A Communist is a man who wants a government where there is no class for everyone and where everyone has an equal start.

Jim Just, 140 N. Carson St., University student—A lot of people think a Communist is any liberal thinker. I really don't know, myself.



Phelps Levitt

Grace Levitt, 716 State St., University student—I don't think any definition ever cover the word "Communist." The term is so loosely applied. I don't think the question is worthwhile.

Al Schwartz, 202 N. Henry St., University student—In real terms a Communist is an idealist who believes in Utopia. It is hard to answer explicitly. We all believe in Utopia.



Wyse Kreyer

Merlin Kreyer, 446 W. Wilson St., stenographer — I think a Communist is someone that wants to influence people to his system of thinking even though he knows it is wrong.

Ken Watson, 105 North St., state employe—A follower of the Communist line both in action and in spirit.

GREEN
THE CAPITAL TIMES

MADISON, WIS., THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1953

Western countries are people who do not want that form of government of the Communist system of the Kremlin.



Schlenker Wester

Charles A. Wester, 4121 Mineral Pt. Rd., architect — In my opinion when a man says "what's yours is mine and what's mine is yours" he is a Communist.

Dorothea Wyse, 446 W. Wilson St., stenographer—I don't know my opinion is worth. To me a Communist is a traitor to his country.



Murray Cohen

Leo Cohen, Excel Valley, Pa., school teacher—I could not give an exact definition. The term has been used very loosely.

William Hardman, 2109 Emerald St., student — It is a name McCarthy uses to smear his enemies with.



Blackmon Hisley

George Studer, 825 S. Brooks St., postal worker—Anybody who is trying to overthrow the government in any way or another and who does not believe in what we are fighting for.

Ike McKinley, Gallipoli, Miss., truck driver—In my mind it is a guy who is working against the U.S. government.



Goodman Rupp

Ruby Rupp, Harrisonville, Wis., office worker — Anybody that agrees with things that democracy does not.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Bob Murray, 397 E. Washington Ave., Army Recruiting Office — A Communist from my angle is anyone who wants to force his principles on someone else whether they want them or not.



Murray Cohen

Leo Cohen, Excel Valley, Pa., school teacher—I could not give an exact definition. The term has been used very loosely.

William Hardman, 2109 Emerald St., student — It is a name McCarthy uses to smear his enemies with.



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Ike McKinley, Gallipoli, Miss., truck driver—In my mind it is a guy who is working against the U.S. government.



Blanchke Sorbond

Dorothy Sorbond, Sun Prairie, high school student—A Communist is a person who wants war.

John Jones, Rondout, Wis., Platteville College student — A Communist is a person who wants to force his principles on someone else whether they want them or not.



Burton Scott Jones Scott

Burton Scott, Randolph, Wis., Platteville College student — A Communist is anyone he believes in Stalin's principles.

Glenda McCormick, Randolph, Wis., Platteville College student—I think it would be one who believes everything his government says under the Communistic principles.



McCormick Knerth

Rolland Knerth, Sun Prairie, assistant engineer—A Communist is a person connected with Russia or Stalin, and is more or less referred to as a retired.

Mrs. Allan Bets, Sun Prairie, registered nurse—A Communist is one who believes that the state should govern.



Bets Carlson

Charles Carlson, Sun Prairie, printer — A Communist is a man who holds certain political, social and economic views which are similar to the doctrine set forth by Marx.



Sodra Christensen

Mrs. Walter Christensen, 216 N. Dickinson St., housewife — A Communist is not a good American and that would be my definition of one. Clyde E. Stevens, 2206 S. Park St., farmer repairman — In my opinion a Communist is one who does not believe in equal rights or we do. They are working against us.



C. E. Stevens Mrs. Stevens

Mrs. Clyde Stevens, 2206 S. Park St., hospital attendant—A Communist is a person who wants everything their own way and is an enemy of ours.

Arthur Malmquist, Camp Douglas, farmer — I think they are dictators. They don't believe, more in religion; and they believe the government should run the people instead of the people running the government.



Malmquist Abrams

Kathryn Abrams, Stoughton, clerk—A Communist is a man



Fitzgerald Turner

Charles Turner, Route 1, Middleton, lawyer—A Communist is a socialist in a hell of a hurry. Not only in a hurry, but Russian Communists are doing things Marx never dreamed of.

Mrs. Harold Wood, 29 W. Wilson St., hotel employe—A Communist is a person who believes that everyone will be taken care of as far as having the basic needs of life with complete governmental control, regardless of whether they believe it will work out or not.



Woodward Wood

Delbert Wood, Route 2, Mount Horeb, farmer—A Communist is a person who believes in a particular form of government which is common to the Soviet Union and practiced by factions of the population throughout the world.

Norbert Diederich, 502 Terrace, tavern keeper—A Communist is a person who believes in a form of government where everyone works for everyone else. In other words, nihilism or fascism. That is the theoretical definition.

Believers in the school where it is

What Webster Says—

...information given not strictly confidential; as, a communist spy. [C. communis, adj., common.] See COMMON.] 3. A system of social organization in which goods are held in common; — the opposite of the system of private property.

4. [cap.] = COMMUNISM.

5. Any theory or system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some approach to equal distribution of the products of industry. [P.] The popular use of the word sometimes conforms to the third of these definitions, sometimes to the second, sometimes conforms to the first also, and sometimes alternates between the second and third. Most frequently, writers use the term indiscriminately in these two meanings.

6. *Rel.* = COMMUNISM.

7. *Hist.* Communism.

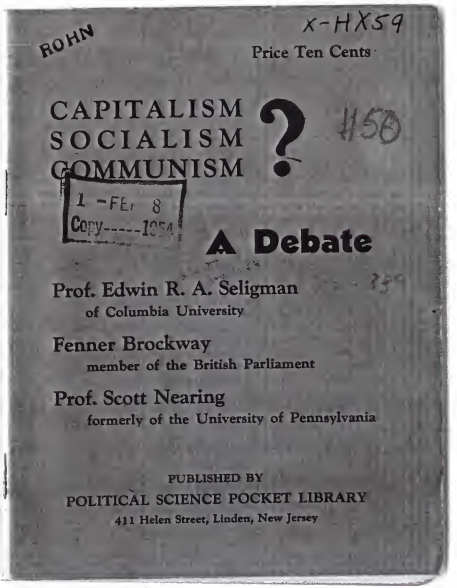
8. *[often cap.]* The principles and theories of the Communist party, esp. in Soviet Russia.

Communist (kŏm'ū-nĭst), *n.* [*Communist*(*ic*) + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in communism in any of the first three senses named, or attempts to put its principles into practice.

2. *[cap.]* A supporter of the Paris Commune; Communard.

3. *[often cap.] Politics.* A member of the Communist party, or one of any country, esp. Soviet Russia.

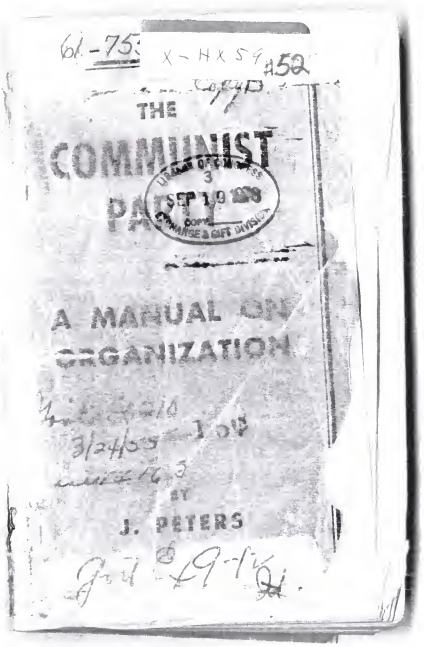
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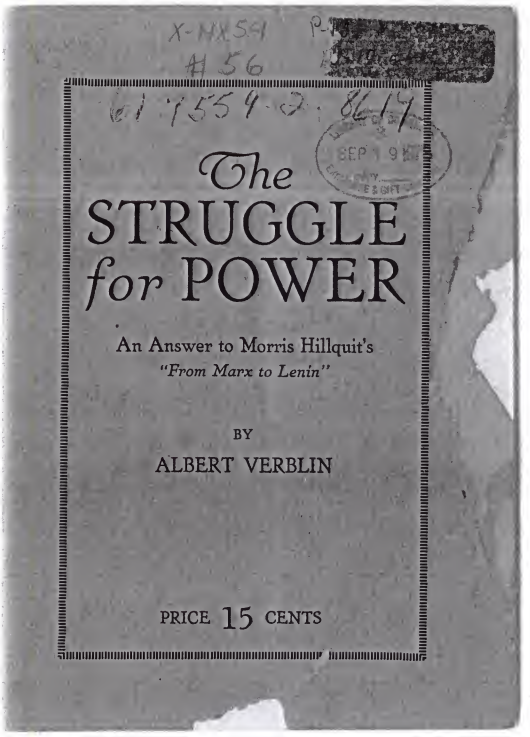
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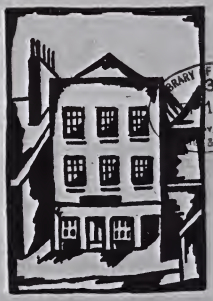
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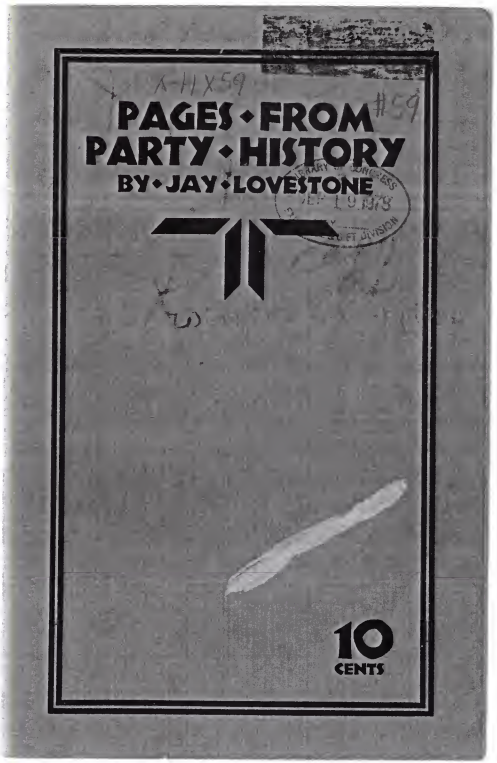
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by BENJAMIN GITLOW

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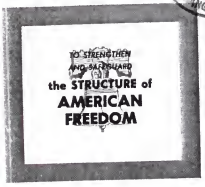
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by

Dr. J. D. Bales, Professor of Christian Doctrine
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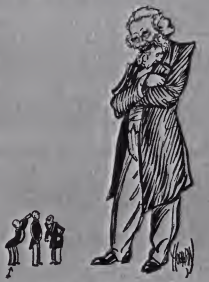
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By A. L. WILLIAMS

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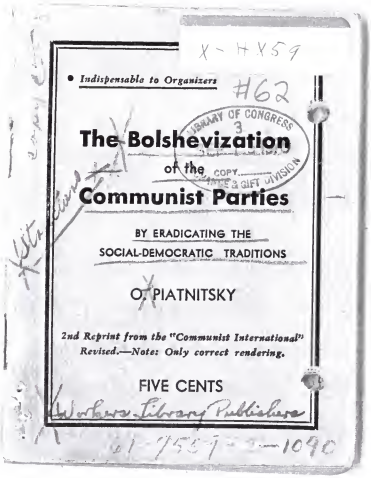


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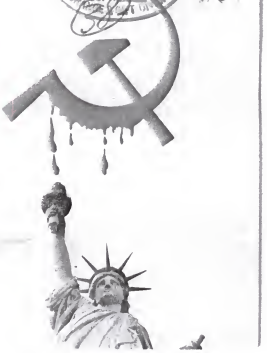
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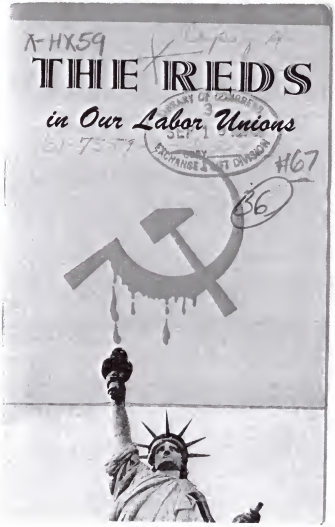
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Everyday Life Under the Soviet System

by Eugene Lyons

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For 6 years United Press correspondent in Moscow . . . Former editor of the *American Mercury* . . . Author of the best-selling books *Assignment in Utopia; The Red Decade; Stalin, Czar of All The Russias; The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti* and other works.

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● Market scene in Moscow.



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The Communist Conspiracy Against the Negroes

#69

by

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(25)

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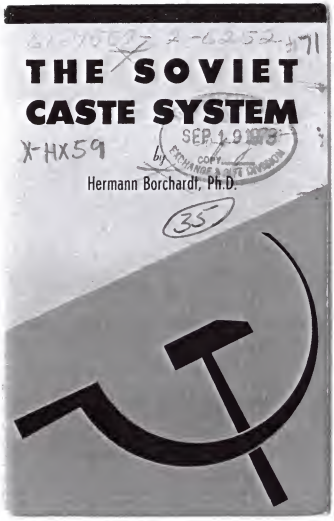


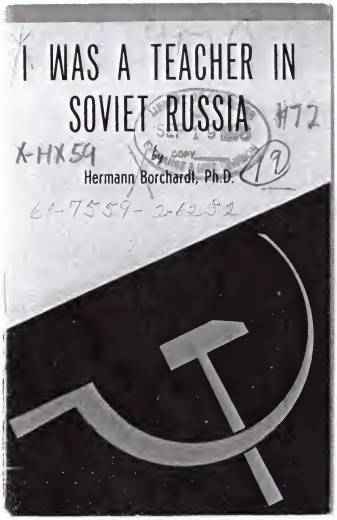
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My Conscience Is Clear

(72)
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THE SOVIET
CASTE SYSTEM
Hermann Borchardt, Ph.D.


I WAS A TEACHER IN SOVIET RUSSIA
Hermann Borchardt, Ph.D.


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#73
The
Jewish Tragedy
in Soviet Russia
by
ISAAC DON LEVINE
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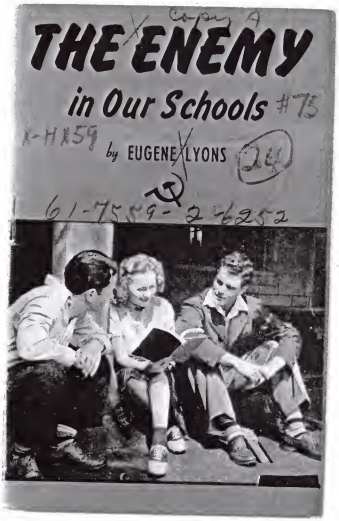
JUSTICE

by Assassination

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THE ENEMY
in Our Schools
by EUGENE LYONS

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COMMUNISM and FASCISM:

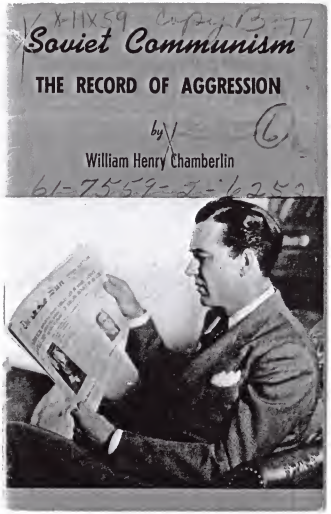
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Hermann Borchardt, Ph.D.

• Lenin's Tomb




Soviet Communism
THE RECORD OF AGGRESSION
by
William Henry Chamberlin

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STALIN'S WORLDWIDE *Fifth Column*

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by William Henry Chamberlin

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Over Hollywood
by OLIVER CARLSON

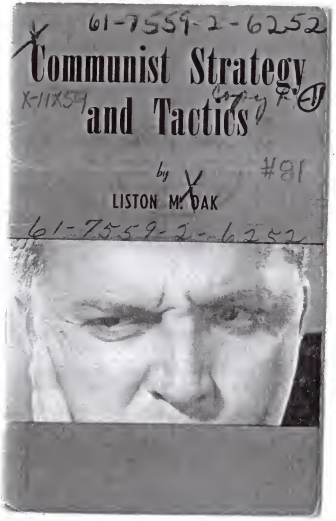
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Radio in the RED

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Communist Strategy and Tactics
by
LISTON M. OAK
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Communism Means SLAVERY

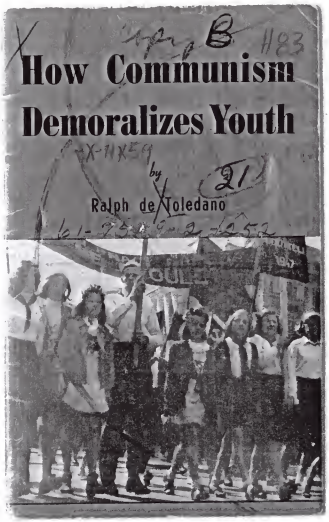
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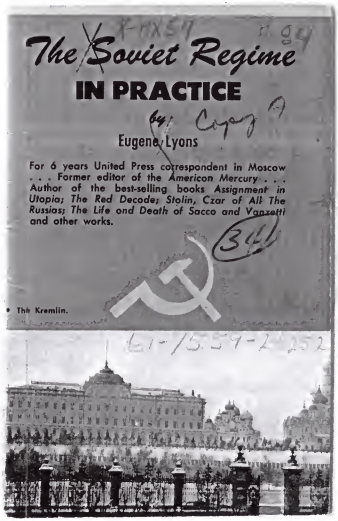
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How Communism
Demoralizes Youth
by
Ralph de Toledano


The Soviet Regime
IN PRACTICE
by Copy 1
Eugene Lyons
For 6 years United Press correspondent in Moscow . . . Former editor of the American Mercury . . . Author of the best-selling books Assignment in Utopia; The Red Decade; Stalin, Czar of All The Russias; The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti and other works.
The Kremlin.

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HUMANITY DEBASED

by ISAAC DON LEVINE

46

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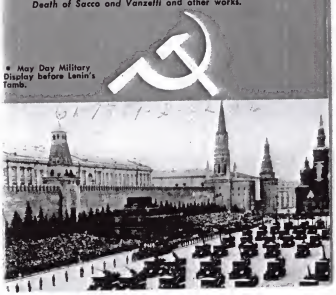
MIND AND SPIRIT IN THE LAND OF SOVIETS

#88

by

Eugene Lyons

For 6 years United Press correspondent in Moscow . . . Former editor of the *American Mercury* . . . Author of the best-selling books *Assignment in Utopia; The Red Decade; Stalin, Czar of All The Russias; The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti* and other works.



● May Day Military Display before Lenin's Tomb.

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#87
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(33)
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SPAIN

and Wishful Thinking

by

ALICE-LEONE MOATS



• National Palace, Barcelona

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How Are Things in Tito-Slavia?



X-HX59 Copy B

Why I Ceased to Be a Communist

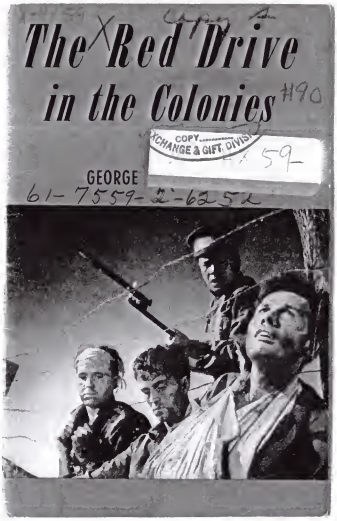
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by

FREDA UTLEY

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The Red Drive
in the Colonies
GEORGE
COPY
EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION
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THE AUTHORS



William Henry Chamberlin

• Born in Brooklyn, 1897. Educated Boot Charter School, Philadelphia, and Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., graduating in 1917. An exchange-post for *The Christian Science Monitor*, Mr. Chamberlin spent his first year in Soviet Russia (1922-1923). He was

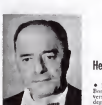
Soviet Union (1922-1934). A years in Japan (1934-37), and was expelled from the latter country for his reports on the Panay incident of June, 1940. Spent most of 1934 in Germany completing a two-volume history of the Russian Revolution, published by Macmillan Company in 1935. Has contributed numerous articles on foreign affairs to the syndicated by *Manchester Guardian* and the *Observer* in England and to a number of American and British magazines. Devoted war years to freelance writing and lecturing. Visiting lecturer at Harvard School of Overseas Administration, Yale University and Haverford College. Author of "The Russian Revolution" (1935), "Japan Over Asia" (1937), and regular contributor to the editorial page of the *Wall Street Journal*. Published books include: "*The Russian Revolution: 1917-1921*", "*Victory Into Defeat: The Russian Tragedy: An Interpretation*", "*Japan Over Asia*", "*The World's Big Story*", "*The Confessions of an Individualist*", and "*America's Second Crusade*," 1940, based on a recent visit to Europe, is listed for autumn or early autumn publication by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Chamberlin's home is in Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Liston M. Oak

• Liston M. Oak is the managing editor of *The New Leader*, a weekly journal of Social Democratic opinion, and has been associated with that paper from 1917 to 1933. Throughout the

time he was a member of the Communist Party of the United States and one of the few to hold a paid functionary, editing the magazines *Labor Age* and *The Workers Monthly*. Since his break with the Party he has been a writer and lecturing throughout the country on Marxism, the opposition of Communism was due to accumulating doubts brought to a climax by the Russian purges of 1936 and his observations while in Soviet Russia and in Spain during the civil war, when he was head of the Spanish Relief Mission. He was a correspondent for *The New Leader* in Poland in January, 1941, to report on the Invaded elections there. He has contributed widely to various publications, and speaks frequently over the radio.



Hermann Borchardt, Ph.D.

• Born in Berlin June 14, 1898. Educated in Berlin and Geneva. Universities and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy "summa cum laude." He left Germany April 1933, and lived in Paris, Switzerland and Great Britain before coming to the United States in June 1937.

Soviet Russia as a "foreign specialist" and taught "methods of teaching foreign languages" at Minsk from 1934 to 1936. He was expelled from the Communist Party in 1935 as a member of the Lominadze Group (Trotskyite) 1936. Dr. Borchardt lived through the horrors of these counter-revolutionary years until he was released and came to the United States in June 1937. He is author of the novel "The Conspiracy of the Carpenters" (640 pages) published by Simon and Shuster, 1940; he has contributed two articles to *Foreign Affairs* (July 1939, "The Struggle for Power in Russia" (February 1940), and "The Red Drive in Soviet Russia" (April 1941); *Ultimate Verdict* published his "Socrates" in 1937. He will soon publish a new book entitled "Freedom or Ignorance?" in which he seeks to examine the sources of modern skepticism (David Hume, Berkeley, Ernst Mach, Vaihinger, Eiffenbil). Doctor Borchardt is a Reform



156. Sport and Wishful Thinking
Alice-Leone Moats



157. The Enemy in Our Schools
George Lyons



158. Communist Strategy and Tactics
Liston M. Oak



159. The Red Drive in the Colonies
George S. Schuyler



160. My Conscience Is Clear
Morrow Stedman



161. How are things in Tito-Slavia?
Richard Gladee



162. The Jewish Tragedy in Soviet Russia
Isaac Don Levine



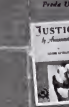
163. Russia Is Debased
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164. How Communism Demoralizes Youth
Ralph de Toledano



165. Why I Ceased to be a Communist
Freda Utley



166. Justice by Assassination
Marianne La Pallette

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A WORLD OF FREE MEN — AMERICA'S BEST DEFENSE

THE AUTHORS

#91

Alice-Leone Moats

• Born in Mexico City of American parents. Lived in Mexico until the ten years of her life, in Mexico where she was tutored privately, except for a few months in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. By the time she was ten she was fluent in both languages. She speaks English, French, Spanish, German and Italian fluently. She attended Brearley School in New York followed by two years abroad. During the first year abroad she studied in Germany and the summer following in Switzerland, Italy, Austria-on Peru and in Rome. She then spent two years at the Feinman Boarding School in Ashort, South Carolina; passed the entrance examinations into Oxford University but did not matriculate at the request of her parents.

Miss Moats began her writing career as a journalist as foreign correspondent for *Collier's* and spent a year and a half visiting Japan, India, China, Singapore, Burma, China, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Java, Egypt, and West Africa. She arrived in Moscow in May 1941, six weeks before the German invasion and remained there until November of that year. She is the author of "Blessings Undisguised," "Blind Date, Write Home," describing her experiences on the trip.

In 1943 she went to Spain for *Collier's* and the *New York Herald Tribune*. She was married to Captain Robert Strausz-Hupe of the Army Intelligence except California. In April 1944, with the retreatment of the French underground, she crossed the Pyrenees and went into German-occupied France where with false identity papers she posed as a French woman. She visited Pau, Biarritz, Pons and Toulouse. After the liberation of Paris she went to Paris in August 1944 and following year Putnam's published her book "[illegible]" in which she describes her experiences in Spain and [illegible]



Ralph de Toledano

• Born 17 August 1916 in the International Zone at Tangier of American parents. On the termination of World War I hostilities came to New York City where he attended Townsend Harris and Long Island University (Class of '38). At Columbia edited the Columbia Review, president of Philolexian, one of the oldest American literary societies.

Contributor to *The Nation*, *The New Republic*, *Common Sense*, *Current*, *Poetry*, etc., before serving in armed forces.

As Information Specialist, edited four GI newspapers, worked on the political rehabilitation of Italian prisoners, chief of section Information-Education office for Italy.

Co-editor of *The Standard*, philosophical review of Biblical Culture Society. Managing Editor, *Flash* (a present publicity director for the Dorn Joint Board ILGWU).

Has made a special study of Communist totalitarianism as well as combated their sense and influence. This has not all been purely journalistic. He is engaged in actual field work and investigation. As a discussion leader at an experimental youth camp, he has come face to face with the problem of overcoming the indoctrination of lies and gods as they were what he has been combating in his professional career and have been led to believe that all anti-Communism talk is pro-Fascist.



Eugene Lyons

• For 8 years United Press correspondent in Moscow. Former editor of *The Worker's Monthly*. Author of "Assignment in Utopia," "The Red Decade," "Stalin, Czar of All The Russias," *The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti* and other works

X-HX59

RESOLUTION ON THE SOVIET UNION

#92

(Adopted by the Convention Arrangements Committee)

1. The Twentieth Anniversary of the Bolshevik uprising marks the completion of a cycle of degeneration in the Russian Revolution and the inauguration of a new stage in its development. The unbroken series of sanguinary purges represent a one-sided civil war in which the Bonapartist bureaucracy has succeeded in wiping out virtually every single representative of two generations: the generation which was the bearer of the ideas and traditions of the October revolution itself (the Old Guard of Leninism), as well as the Thermidorian generation, representing the petty bourgeois reaction against the October revolution, which, beginning with the recession of the world revolution after 1923, undermined the social and political conquests of the Russian Revolution. In the civil war in Spain, the Stalinist bureaucracy has appeared for the first time on a large, decisive scale, as the principal and direct counter-revolutionary force in the labor camp operating for the preservation of capitalism and against the proletarian struggle for power and emancipation. In international politics, perverting the slogan of "Defend the Soviet Union," the Stalinist bureaucracy has subordinated itself to one of the two main imperialist camps and is busily engaged in preparing the world proletariat to serve as cannon-fodder for the "democratic" imperialists in the coming world war.

This new stage in the development of the Russian Revolution requires a new statement of position by the revolutionary Marxists.

2. The degeneration of the Russian Revolution has met with a mixed reception in the international bourgeois and working class world. The bourgeoisie, in actuality, warmly welcomes the break of the Soviet bureaucracy with all the principles of revolutionary socialism and internationalism. Where it permits itself a criticism of the bloody purges and the economic maladministration of the Soviet Union, it is only for the purpose of breaking down the faith of its "own" working class in the idea of socialism and proletarian struggle and of promoting the idea of the superiority of "democratic" capitalism over the new social order. The revolutionary Marxists, however, will continue to unmask the revolting hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie whose criticisms are designed to make the workers continue to tolerate and to uphold a social system under which "democracy" is a gross fraud lightly discarded for a most barbaric and open dictatorship against the masses as soon as the latter threaten the privileges and profits of private property, a social system which, in the advanced countries, condemns the bulk of the population to unemployment, misery and war in the midst of unexampled abundance.

3. The complete disintegration of Stalinism has prolonged the lease on life of all varieties of social reformism. While bolstering up the Second International by taking over its classic position in favor of class collaboration, participation in coalition governments for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionary aspirations of the masses, and support of one's "own" national bourgeoisie in case of war, the Stalinists, by their course in the Soviet Union,

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NOT A WORKERS' AND NOT A BOURGEOIS STATE?

Political Form and Social Content.

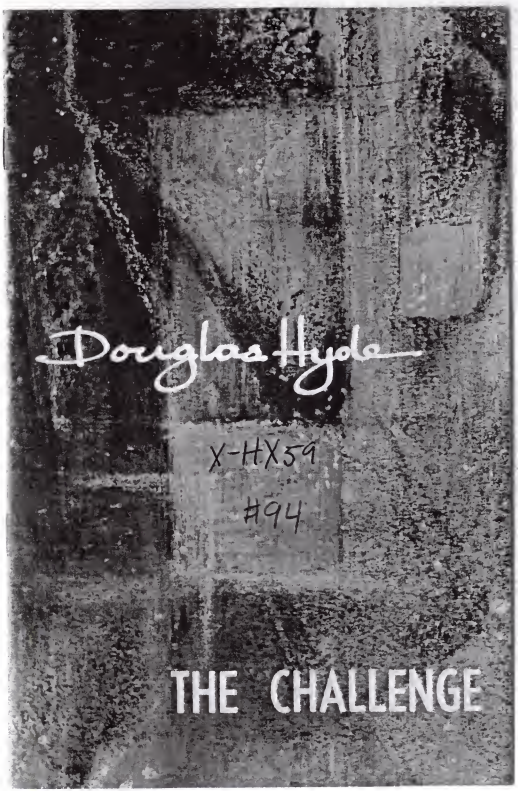
Comrades Burnham and Carter have placed a fresh question mark upon the class character of the Soviet state. The answer which they give is, in my opinion, completely erroneous. But inasmuch as these comrades do not attempt, as do some ultra-leftists, to substitute squealing for scientific analysis, we can and should seriously discuss with B. and C. this exceptionally important question.

B. and C. do not forget that the main difference between the U.S.S.R. and the contemporary bourgeois state finds its expression in the powerful development of the productive forces as a result of a change in the form of ownership. They further admit that "the economic structure as established by the October Revolution still remains basically unchanged." They deduce from this that it is the duty of the Soviet and world proletariat to defend the U.S.S.R. from imperialist attacks. In this there is complete agreement between B.-C. and us. But no matter how great the degree of our agreement, it by no means covers the whole matter. Though B. and C. do not solidarize themselves with the ultra-lefts, they nevertheless consider that the U.S.S.R. has stopped being a workers' state "in the traditional (?) sense given to this term by Marxism." But since the "economic structure...still remains basically unchanged" the U.S.S.R. has not become a bourgeois state. B. and C. at the same time deny--and for this we can only congratulate them--that the bureaucracy is an independent class. The result of these inconsistent assertions is the conclusion, the very one the Stalinists draw, that the Soviet State, in general, is not an organization of class domination. What then is it?

Thus we have a new attempt at revising the class theory of the state. We are not, it goes without saying, fetishists: should new historical facts demand a revision of the theory, we would not stop at doing so. But the lamentable experience of the old revisionists should in any case, imbue us with a salutory caution. We should, ten times over, weigh in our minds the old theory and the new facts before we attempt to formulate a new doctrine.

B. and C. themselves remark in passing that in its dependence on objective and subjective conditions the rule of the proletariat "is able to express itself in a number of different governmental forms". For clarity we will add: either through an open struggle of different parties within the Soviets, or through the monopoly of one party, or even through a factual concentration of power in the hands of one person. Of course personal dictatorship is a symptom of the greatest danger to the regime. But at the same time it is under certain conditions the only means by which to save that regime. The class nature of the state is, consequently, determined not by its political form but by its social content; i.e., by the character of the forms of property and economic relations which the given state guards and defends.

In principle B. and C. do not deny this. If they nevertheless refuse to see in the U.S.S.R. a workers' state, it is due to two reasons


Douglas Hyde
X-HX59
#94
THE CHALLENGE

X-HX59

Nur zur Information



Internationalismus und Nationalismus

H95

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